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HOW THEY SAVE THEIR FUNDS!

HOW THEY SAVE THEIR FORDS THE OUT WEST!

OUT WEST!

OUT WEST!

THE OREST FIRE IN MILWAUKER.
\$500,000.

MILWAUKER, January 1, 1961.

Messes. Herrino & Co., New-York.

Canta: I have succeeded in removing from the ruins the City.

Safe. It was in the nith story and fell a distance of fifty feet, and
remained in the fire forty-two hours. One of the castors and
plates were melted off, also the knobs. From the appearance of
the Safe, if it had been any other but Harmino's, I should have
seld the contents were used up. A great deal of interest was
manifested by every one to see it opened, and various ophions
manifested to the safety of its contents. One individual offered the Safe, if it had been any other out thanked at a short and seed the contents were used up. A great deal of interest was manifested by every one to see it opened, and various opinious expressed as to the safety of its contents. One individual offered to but that if any water lad run inside of it, that it had formed to but that if any water lad run inside of it, that it had formed itee. Another said, Hemnino's were good, but no safe could stand that fall and lire. It contained a large amount of orders, bonds, mortigages, assessment rolls, etc., valued at over \$300,000. Everything was in just as good order as when put in except a slight disotheration by steam.

Yours, truly,

LANKING BONNELL.

HERRING'S PATIENT CHAMPION SAFES, though so often tested,

Bayan Fall to save their contents.

HEIRING & CO. No. 251 Broadway.

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A large assortment of second-hand Safes of a variety of makers, having been taken in part pay for HERRING's, will be sold cheap.

THE LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars.

LADD, WEBSTEE & Co., No. 500 Broadway.

940. PARKER SEWING-MACHINES. 840. Our firm is dissolved this day, and the business will be continued at No. 400 Broadway by the PARKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANT. New-York, Jan. 4, 1861.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at reduced paices. Office, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

STEELE'S PATENT FEATHER BRUSHES. Three hondred varieties for Storm and House Use. Extra Carrison and Functione Dustries, Cornole Dustries, Pic-Ture and Minnor Dustries, Pland Dustries, &c. Strings & Co., No. 3 Park row, opp. Astor House. PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

WITH CHARTS AND
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
Given daily by
FOWLER AND WRILE,
No. 368 Broadway, New-York. HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Is free from emplement inste, and three times the same common Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal, and four First Premium Silver Medals, have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the druggists and country storekeepers generally, and by the manufacturer.

Thomas J. Husnand, Philadelphia.

COUGHS, COLES, and CATARRHS, so prevalent at this sonson, are quickly cured by Holloway's inestimable Philas and Olstranstr. I fersons troubled with harsh coughs, houseness, &c., will find immediate relief by using these in-

PUTRID SORE THROAT. A severe case cured by Dr. Smith's Magnetic Salve. Dr. J. F. Clarke, No. 84 West 26th-st. For sale by While & Co. Reflex & Hart, Barnes & Park, and everywhere.

TRUSSES.-MARSH & Co.'s Radical-cure TRUSS office, No. 2 Vessey at. (Astor House), opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for Varicose Veius. Shoulder Braces and Sup-posters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant. TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE CLOCKS—the most accurate timekee pers in the world. SPERRY & Co., No. 487 Broadway.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Business lotters anould in all cases be addressed to The New-York Theorem.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The large increase in the circulation of THE I KING renders it necessary that it be put to press at a much earlier hour than heretofore, and we will thank advertisers to send in their advertisements as early in the day as possible.

Senator Trumbull of Illinois was yesterday reelected by a vote of 54 to 46 on joint ballot.

Russell, the mail-contractor, was bailed out yesterday, his bail having been reduced to

The war-steamer Brooklyn sailed from Norfolk yesterday, her destination, it is supposed, being

In the New-Jersey Legislature yesterday, the Douglas Democrats, by the cooperation of the Republicans, succeeded in choosing their candidates for Speaker and Clerk of the House, over the regular Democratic nominations.

A sharp passage at arms took place in the Senate yesterday between Preston King and Jefferson Davis. The Mississippian displayed even more than his usual arrogance, and was firmly and properly rebaked by Mr. King.

Ex-Governor Morrill of Maine was on Tuesday last elected United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hamlin, the Vice-President elect. He received the unsnimous vote of the Senate, and had a majority of 101 in the House.

We have intelligence concerning the Star of the West intimating that, after all, the port to which she was sent was not Chacleston, but some place still farther south, where the need of reinforcements and supplies was even more pressing than at Fort Sumter.

Fort McHenry at Baltimore was vesterday occupied by a company of 40 United States marines, enough to hold it against a sudden assault by a mob. Pensacola, Key West, and the forts of Hampton Roads are now secure, and we believe that a steamer will leave Boston to-day with additional United States troops for the

Mississippi seceded yesterday. The Convention passed the ordinance of secession by a vote of 84 to 15. As Mississippi was not one of the original thirteen States, and never had any independence or sovereignty except what the Union con erred upon her, we should really like to know aron what grounds she attempts to justify her action.

The Secessionists were cheated out of a row last evening, which they had organized for Mr. Helper's lecture at Clinton Hall. The expected Republican audience did not come, and at 84 p. m., when the Secession rowdies did, they found nothing but empty benches. We give a report of what they did, from which it may be conjectured what they would have done if the people had been as anxious to hear Mr. Helper

Speaker Littlejohn has very properly appointed LUCIUS ROBINSON Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly. We notice that the old hangers-on at Albany are predicting a Session of at least ordinary prodigality, because it was begun with resolves of retrenchment. We stand on the single fact of Mr.

Robinson's Chairmanship aforesaid-though there are many others of like promise-in confident assurance that they will prove mistaken.

A dispatch from Charleston says that the steamer Star of the West, when entering Charleston harbor, at daylight yesterday morning, was fired upon by the garrison on Morris Island, and also by Fort Moultrie. The steamer put about

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clark of New-Hampshire offered a resolution which expresses clearly and concisely the true policy of the country in regard to the pending troubles: "Resolved, That the provisions of the "Constitution are ample for the preservation of the Union and the protection of all the material interests of the country; that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended; and our extrication from our present difficulties is to be looked for in strenuous efforts to preserve and protect the public property and enforce the laws, rather than in new guaranties for particular interests, or compromises or concessions to unreasonable demands."

On motion of Mr. Howard of Michigan, the House of Representatives yesterday ordered, by the decisive vote of 133 to 62, the appointment of a Committee with instructions to inquire whether any Executive officers of the United States have been or are now treating or holding communication with any person or persons for the transfer of forts and other property; whether any demand for their surrender has been made, and by whom, and what answer has been given; whether any officer or officers have entered into any pledge not to send enforcements of troops to the harbor of Charleston, and if so, when, where, by whom, and on what considerations; whether the Custom-House, Post-Office, and Arsenals at Charleston have been seized, and by whom held in possession; whether any revenue cutter has been seized, and whether any efforts have been made to recover it. The Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report from time to time such facts as may be required by the national honor.

THE CABINET.

We believe we do not err in stating that Mr. Lincoln has tendered to Gov. Chase of Ohio the position of Secretary of the Treasury in his Cabinet. We earnestly hope that it will not be declined. Mr. Chase is needed not only to set right the distracted finances of the Government, but his nerve, firmness, and moderation will be of inestimable value in the circumstances which the new Administration will have to pass through.

The Evening Journal announces by authority that Mr. Seward accepts the office of Secretary of State, which was tendered to him early in December last.

Our latest advices respecting Mr. Cameron are that he will not decline the place which Mr. Lincoln has offered him, but will leave the responsibility of withdrawing the invitation to the President elect, should be think it necessary to take that step.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Buchanan's Special Message, which the days, was sent to Copusty expecting for several mences by alluding to his Annual Message in December last, and to the explanations given in that document of the causes of the Pro-Slavery rebellion, and also to its recommendations of remedies for the disturbed state of the country, which, absurd and offensive as they were, the President declares he still adheres to, though he udiciously refrains from repeating them.

He states that the imports of the country have fallen off since the beginning of the rebellion with a rapidity never before known in our hisory except in time of war, and proceeds to ketch an alarming picture of the consequent distress of the laboring classes and the immense losses sustained by capitalists. We need scarcely the President, so far as his description applies to the North, exists only in the heated imaginations of the Southern rebels, who, according to the latest accounts, are striving to find consolation for their own misfortunes in the supposition that the Free States are on the verge of bankruptcy and starvation. The President has been misinformed, and his misstatement can only have the effect to strengthen the prevalent Southern delu-

Repeating his former declaration that there is ne such thing as the right of secession, and that he must exert the military force at his command to protect the property of the United States, the President declares that we are in the midst of a great revolution, and that Congress alone is com-

petent to deal with so serious a crisis. The most lamentable feature of the case he declares to be that the secession movement is based on misapprehension of the motives and feelings of the Northern States. To this misapprehension, no man has contributed more than Mr. Buchanan. In all his Messages to Congress, since he entered the Presidential office, he has elaborately and most grossly misrepresented the opinions and designs of the party now dominant in the Free States, and there can be little doubt that to the calumnies on the Republicans so widely and perseveringly disseminated by him and his political associates at the South is to be mainly attributed the frantic excitement now raging there.

Mr. Buchapan next very coully remarks that a proposition to Compromise by letting the North have exclusive control of the Territory above a certain line, and to give Southern institutions protection below that line, ought to receive universal approbation." That is to say, f the opponents of Slavery extension will utterly renounce their principles, give up all they have been contending for during the past fifteen years, and acquiesce not only in the extension but in the perpetual protection of Slavery in all Territory South of 36° 30', everybody ought to be satisfied. We have no doubt of it. But we fancy that those who expect to see a universal acquiescence in an impudent proposition such as this is are very likely to be disappointed.

The President states, in conclusion, that various forts and arsenals belonging to the United States have been seized, and are now held by armed forces of the Seceding States. He makes also an attempt to justify his base neglect to furnish reënforcements to Maj. Anderson. His defense is that "distinguished, upright gentlemen" assured him that South Carolina meditated no violence-that, although she had seceded from the Union, declared herself independent, and hoisted the Palmetto flag, she meant nothing by

Buchanan that it was neither wise, nor patriotic, nor manly for him, in his position, to take advice or assurances from traitors-from men even then in open rebellion. Not only, however, did he take counsel of, and give his confidence to traitors, but he scoffed and spurned the prayers and entreaties of true patriots like Gen. Scott and Mr. Cass, who urged him not to leave a scanty and gallant garrison to the mercy of infuriated rebels.

Nothing, as the President himself now admits. but the prompt action of Major Anderson saved that garrison from destruction. Fort Moultrie could not have been beld for 48 hours against an attack, and the President knew it; and yet, with an army and navy at his command, with a hundred thousand volunteers ready to rise at a day's notice on his call to arms, he truckled and tampered with rebellion, until almost in defiance of orders a gallant soldier was compelled to save his little force by abandoning a fortress of the United States to a South Carolina mob. Scarcely any transaction in our history reflects so much disgrace on the Government as the cowardly neglect of duty in regard to the forts of Charleston Harbor. That anything has even at this late hour been done to assert the rights and uphold the dignity of the United States, is due not to Mr. Buchanan, but to Gen. Scott and Mr. Holt. The cowardice and imbecility of the President have given a great stimulus to treason. Had the rebellion been promptly and vigorously met at the outset, it would never have reached its present dimensions.

PEACE OR WAR.

The speech of Mr. Senator Toombs and the letter of ex-Governor Wise, defending and stimulating the "treason and rebellion" of the Slave States, and the exposure of the plans of the Revolutionists by Gov. Hicks of Maryland, add to the rapidly accumulating proofs of the malignant character of the Southern frenzy, which our political doctors and commercial quacks are proposing to cure with their old doses of compromise and conciliation. We should think it might be clear by this time, to persons of even limited capacity, that the disease has reached a stage, at which the consuming of precious moments in idle debates upon wordy resolutions has ceased to be an innocent pastime, and where the very life of the Republic depends upon a common-sense exercise of the powers of Government. The question to-day is, Shall our Federal Union be extinguished by rebellion ?-our Constitution destroyed by treachery and force !-- the city of Washington seized and plundered by a lawless mob !- the Federal Congress dispersed, never again to assemble as the representatives of an united nation? In a word, shall the American people, in the plenitude of their strength, be betrayed and vanquished by a disappointed faction, stripped of their forts and arsenals, and find themselves suddenly without a capital and without a Government.

Does the picture seem exaggerated ! Look at the facts. South Carolina is in open rebellion by the act of the people, already possessed of the Federal Arsenal, and of every fortress within her borders but Fort Sumter, which she is threatening to demolish; the rest of the Cotton States are preparing to join her before the 1st of Febin anticipation of the popular Conventions, are seizing the fortifications and property of the Union in their respective States; ex-Gov. Wise calls upon the citizens of Virginia to seize im mediately Fort Monroe, Harper's Ferry, and Gosport Navy Yard, and there are indications from various sources of a plot initiated by the same ex-Governor for seizing Washington.

These acts and plans are not local, isolated, or accidental, but they are parts of a grand scheme of the Slavery Propagandists for revolutionizing the country by a coup d'état, and defeating absolutely and forever the will of the people as constitutionally expressed in the election of Mr. Lincoln. The chief are those First the Cotton States are to secode as they term it, seizing all the property of the Union they can lay their hands upon, and setting at defiance the Federal authority. This part of the plot is being rapidly carried out. Next, the Border Slave States are to be induced to join them, especially Maryland, as containing, as it were the District of Columbia, thus enabling the conspirators, after a repeal by Maryland of the act by which the District was ceded to the Union, to seize and retain, under color of law, the Capitol, the public buildings, the Treasury, and the Government archives.

A Confederacy is next to be formed of the seceding States under the present Constitution and laws of the Union, but with alterations de claring slaves property, and otherwise enthroning Slavery as the divinity to be worshiped in the new Republic. Invitations are to b issued to Pennsylvania, New-York, and probably all of the Free States, except New-England to renounce the faith of their fathers, and swear allegiance to Slavery. The hope of the rebels is that before the 4th of March. their new Confederacy, with or without the Free States, will be in possession of the Capitol by force or stratagem, and that their movement will then be sufficiently organized to enable them to claim to be the Government de facto of the United States, and entitled to recognition at the hands of the foreign powers represented at Washington-Russia being specially relied upon; and that thus having converted rebellion into Revolution, and obtained perhaps in part, through the aid of confederates. the centrol of the Army and Navy, they may be able to dictate terms at will to the States that shall refuse to join them, and to defy successfully any force that these States may send

For the accomplishment of this scheme they have been long preparing, and they have had for mouths the secret assistance of confederate traitors in the House, the Senate, and the Cabinet; and they had confidently expected to continue to control the Federal Government in furtherance of their purposes during the remainder of the presidential term. The hasty action of South Carolina of which the other Slave States are now complaining, leading to a premature disclosure of the complicity of the War Department and the plunder of the Treasury, compelling the abrupt withdrawal of Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson, the reconstruction of the Cabinet, the declaration of the President that he would enforce the laws and the policy of the new War Secretary Holt, guided by the wisdom of Gen, Scott, bave all combined to convince the

the haste of Southern Governors to possess themselves instantly of the forts of Georgia and Alabama. A like necessity exists for their prompt scizure of Washington, before the Federal Government can thoroughly organize for its defense. The measures initiated by Gen. Scott for this purpose, and perhaps the remonstrances of the Northern Confederates, that such a step would in the present stage of the movement be premature and dangerous, may have induced a postponement of an attempt on the Capitol, until the Southern Confederacy is organized, but there is no reason to believe that this part of the plot has been in any wise abandoned. Each day, however, advises us of the rapid progress of the rebellion, not in vague declamation and empty threats, but in open acts of treason. It is not an extravagant apprehension that we may ere long hear of the advance of a rebel army upon Washington, armed with rifles filched from our own arsenals, led by efficers whose names are yet enrolled upon our army list, and abetted by Senafors and Representatives who still sit in the halls of Congress, with the meanness characteristic of perjured traitors, seeking to dishonor their country's flag, and to overthrow the Constitution they have sworn solemly to support.

And this is the moment selected by Congress and our State Legislature to discuss resolutions of compromise and rival plans of conciliation!

Let it be remembered that Washington is not, as it should be, a free city, nor in a Free State, surrounded by a loyal and free people; but that it is in the midst of a slave territory through which the frenzy of rebellion is spreading like wild-fire, and that a large number of the members of Congress are sympathizing with the plot. It may be said, in reply, that, if such a thing were possible, within a week the North would pour down upon the South like and avelanche, and drive the revolutionists before them like the sands of the desert before the simoon. But even admitting that such should be the final results, it is clear that the Union of our fathers would be gone, and the Republic of Washington

be at an end forever. For, it must be remembered, the possession of the Capitol by a Government claiming to represent nearly half the States, would be held by many to have converted rebellion into revolution; many officers of the Army and Navy would recognize its authority, and the revolutionists would have active sympathizers and supporters in most of the Northern cities, and in more than one Northern Legislature. The action of the Governors of the Northern States might be hampered by unavoidable delays in arranging a concert of action, and in organizing the militia for active service; and, the country being distracted, the Army and Navy demoralized, the North might be strongly urged to hesitate between the alternative of yielding to the concessions demanded by the rebels, or of entering upon a war the most unnatural and fratricidal that Christendom has yet beheld, and which would undoubtedly close upon a shattered Union and a divided people, while the cause of Constitutional Freedom would have lost more in a year than it had gained in a century. What we seek in the struggle after maintaining the Constitution and preserving the integrity of our principles, now confirmed by the verdict of the people, is to avoid, if possible, the shedding of fraternal blood, for with the first horrors. And the may come civil war with all its this thing is to be so well prepared . ----gression, that the rebels will feel that to attempt the aggression will be death. With a strong force at Washington to protect the Capitol and Congress, and an army to defend the Constitution and the Union and the sovereignty of the people, under the order of the President and Gen. Scott, treason now so rampant will rear as gently as a sucking dove. If ever the maxim was true, "if you would have peace prepare for war," it is true here and now. If you would not invite aggression, be ready to repel it. If you would not encourage treason, be prepared to crush it. We warn the country of impending danger. And we urge upon Congress, the Executive, and the State authorities, instant and effective action to protect the country from civil war.

THE IS UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER."

Under this title, The Express has a letter from Georgian, who rather bothers the Compromisers, by giving solemn notice that

"this question between the North and South must be settled now and forever, in the Union, or out of the Union. Georgia will take nothing more or less than the full measure of her rights That I assure you is the position of her people.

That is the way to talk! Let us all do exactly right to the extent of our power: if we cannot do just right to-day, let us at least preserve our liberty to do exactly that whenever that shall be within the compass of our ability. Compromises are necessarily wrong, not only in that they involve concessions of principle, but in that they bind us to abide by those concessions after the necessity which dictated them shall have ceased. Let us do exactly right to-day: if we cannot do it to-day, let us preserve at least our liberty to do it when we can.

But our Georgia friend is in a quandary. Let us try to help him out. Hear him!

"There is one thing I cannot understand. Why is it that white "There is one thing I cannot understand. Why is at that white men exhibit more sympathy for the negro and his welfare at the North than they do for themselves and their children, and their own race and color at the South. Is it because there is an intel-ectual, moral and social resemblance and sympathy existing between the two races? This thing has puzzled me more tha To see men, in the teeth of right and the face of the Constitution of their country, risking the ruin of their country, the ives, their children, and their children's children-and for what To free the negro and enslave themselves. For I tell you if the negroes in the South were set free to-morrow, every one of them would be driven out of the South into the North, at every

-Why, Mr. Georgian! suppose you to-morrow were walking over your plantation, and should drop in upon a big ugly white fellow holding down and choking one of your black boys not half his size: Would you not bid the big fellow quit that? Of course you would, "Well," says the bruiser, " Here is one thing I cannot "understand-that you, a white slaveholder, " should take sides with a negro against a white "map." "Why, you foolish brute!" you would naturally respond, "I do not take sides with "your victim because he is black, but because now. Mr. Georgian?

In this very number of The Express, we have pictures of the Christmas revels of the slaves, with their rich presents to Massa and Missus showing how the two classes love each other and delight in acts of reciprocal kindness and benefaction. Very good. Now, here steps in another Southron to give notice that, if the North should somehow bring Slavery to an end, the Whites

why should the one expel the other the moment they were left free to bless each other without hindrance, shackle, or suspicion of hypocrisy? Why should Four Millions of Blacks be hunted into exile in an ungenial climate merely because we Northern Republicans had meddled with what is none of our business? Will somebody try to explain?

Presuming the Georgian's understanding has been opened, we will try to give him another

Suppose the North did not like the Blacks at all, but considered them a worthless, degraded, pernicious race, can he not comprehend that one might still wish to keep the Territories-the future homes of our children-free from both Slavery and Negroes? Must one be willing to see Slavery extended because he thinks Negroes undesirable neighbors and fellow-citizens? It strikes us not. But we will not insist on this view of the matter.

MAJOR ANDERSON. If the poet who declared that " peace hath her

victories no less renowned than war," had been cotemporaneous with Major Anderson, one might be almost persuaded that he had that particular officer in his mind when writing. So far it is manifest that the bero of Fort Sumter has achieved a decisive victory, its importance being hightened by its entire peacefulness. No one ought to doubt that Major Anderson was fully aware that he occupied the only position in which, by a single blow courageously struck at the proper moment, he could lay bare and render harmless the whole deep laid plan of treason. It is now certain that all orders to strike this blow had been carefully withheld from him, and that he had received no official warning of the centemplated treason. If the Government were in collusion with the traitors, he had not been let into the secret. It was known that he could be trusted to defend the Union, but not to betray it. Yet he had sufficient sagacity to detect the plot, even without the convincing evidence afforded by the refusal of the Secretary of War to strengthen his little command in their most perilous position. Thus left with a handful of men to his own resources, without enough am munition to batter down the wooden houses on his front, wherein a thousand riflemen could be advantageously posted, his subsequent action has shown him to be possessed of the highest order of military genius. The treasonable compact between the Secretary of War and South Carolina, under which hostilities were to be suspended until the result of the Commission to Washington was known, was purposely concealed from him. But his good sense satisfied him that those Commissioners would fail in their object, and he had the best possible evidence that so soon as that failure could be telegraphed to Charleston, he would be attacked and massacred. Armed steamboats were plying round him every night to intercept any movement he might be contemplating. Sumter was to be seized, and he was to be humiliated by being compelled to surrender Moultrie. The emergency was exactly such as to test the military capacity of the man thus forced to encounter it. Maj. Anderson had not the least hesitation in knowing what to do, but that he instinctively accomplished it by a movement so masterly as to electrify the country. He shifted his command from a defenseless position to an impregnable one, doing so on his own responsibility. The whole glory of this decisive movement is his own. The consequences belong to the nation, and the nation has been prompt to recognize them as of incalculable value. The occupation of Fort Sumter broke up the

well-conceived plans of the conspirators, and scattered them to the winds. It rendered an entire change of their programme necessary. Al! that they have undertaken since has been a costly and meaningless abortion. It drove ignominiously from the Cabinet the powerful conspirator who under cover of his official position. had long been secretly giving momentum to the black scheme of treason-uncovered a treaty he had secretly made with the traitors-emancipated the President from the fatal influences which were fast precipitating even him into the common infamy-and introduced him to the direct counsel and control of men in whom the country has abiding confidence. What wholesome results have quickly followed from this change, the people see and cheerfully acknowledge. New confidence invigorates all the channels of business. The advancing treason has found its insolent progress suddenly checked, its councils disorganized, its objects foiled. It stands hesitating and confounded. During this fortunate pause, the half disorganized Government is fast recovering its ancient equilibrium. It bridges over the anxious interval between the expiration of a long doubtful Administration, and the advent of another at whose inauguration all doubt will vanish. These important advantages are legitimate fruits of the masterly movement of Major Anderson. He probably foresaw them all. But whether foreseeing them or not, it would be difficult to overestimate the value of his services to the Union. The extension of time he has gained for us may yet be found to have healing on its wings.

THE STAR OF THE WEST. The non-arrival of the Star of the West

at her supposed destination of Fort Moultrie is not at all strange. There were dozens of telegraphic dispatches immediately sent off to Charleston, announcing her departure, the mo ment she left this port, and every preparation was made by the rebels to prevent her from entering the harbor. The removal of buoys and the extinguishment of the lights in the lighthouses on the coast, acts which may lead to the loss of thousands of human lives, render it impossible for a ship to approach the harbor of Charleston, except in clear weather and in the day time. Capt. Berry of the steamer Columbia reports that even be, whom the Charlestonians rewarded for his traitorous conduct by the gift of a gold-headed cane, could make his way out of the harbor only by sending a small boat "you are oppressing him." Do you understand ahead to take soundings, and that Gov. Pickens had ordered all the pilots not to bring any United States ship over the bar. The Governor had also ordered the batteries which had been erected to open a fire upon the Star of the West as soon as she should come within the range of the guns. Such being the difficulties that beset the navigation of Charleston barbor, it will not be at all strange if some days clapse before we hear of the arrival of the Star of the it. It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. conspirators of the dangers of delay; and hence would drive all the Blacks out of the present West at Fort Moultrie. Among other precau-

Slave States! What for? If the two classes love | tions, which Capt. Berry reports, that are to be and trust and bless each other so devotedly now, taken to protect Charleston, is to be an imitation of the Russian policy at Sevastopel, of sinking ships to the channel, and thus laying an offectual embargo upon the port. If they would only do this, it would save the Government the cost and inconvenience of employing a mau-ofwar to accomplish the same object. We learn that the Charleston line of steamers, though doing, at the present time, a very profitable business, are to be laid up, and Capt. Berry, who is an Irish South Carolinian, intende going down to fight for his country under the folds of the Palmetto flag.

The Express, discussing the West-Washington Market compromise, says that it virtually concedes that the title to the property is in the State, and fears that the State will not be in a hurry to cede it to the City, for

"To put the city in possession of the title, it will be necessar for the Legislature to pass an act to that effect; and, notwist at anding the vague promises made by certain members of the Legislature to Mr. Haws it is hardly likely that in the present condition of feeling between the Democratic metropolis and the Republican gentlemen from the country districts, who are so argely in the majority, they would consent to give away so cish

a placer to the City." -There is something in this; but it need not be harder for a Republican Legislature to render equity to a Democratic City than it was for the Democratic State officers in 1858-9 to virtually give the use of this splendid property to two Republicans, and proceed to warrant the title! If anybody can explain that performance, including the quitclaim to Taylor & Brennan of the State's claim to back-rents of the City, he will clear up about the most perplexing complication in modern finance.

The Journal of Commerce argues elaborately from the fact that the Protestant and Catholic cantons of Switzerland live together in harmony, that the Free and Slave States of this Union may also get on in the same peaceful way, without any irrepressible conflict.

Does The Journal forget, that in the year 1846-'47, the Catholic cantons undertook to secede, and set up a separate confederation for themselves? The Federal Government, however, vindicated its authority, the rebels were brought back to submission and obedience, and since then there has been no trouble. The question in connection with which the secession enterprise was undertaken, was put to rest forever.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribun WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1861.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TRAITORS.

Preston King raised the ire of the Revolutionists in the Senate to-day greatly, by calling the South Carolina Commissioners ministers of treason, and intimating the existence of a striking family resemblance between them and Asron Burr and Benedict Arnold. The whole body were in a ferment, and a great buzz was raised. In the midst of the cries of order, some voice was heard saying "you are a liar." Mr. King. whose perceptions and instincts are invariably correct, and whose conduct and deportment are always frank, bold and, manly, maintained his ground with unflinching firmness till the Chivalry subsided. Mr. King simply objected to making he insulting letter of the Commissioners, which was returned to them by the President, a part f the Senatorial record. Of course, he was oted down, but he was sustained by the Re-

MR. CRITTENDEN'S RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were amended by

his consent to-day on motion of his colleague, so as to provide that all territory below the Missouri line, and all hereafter acquired, shall be devoted to Slavery. In this shape, a determined effort is about to be made to drive them through and have them presented to the people for a vote. After this is done, the Revolutionists will probably withdraw, take a warlike position, and wait to see if it does bring the North to the succumbing point. If it don't, there will then be plenty of time for them to succumb themselves. But they expect the North to come down.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1861. THE STAR OF THE WEST.

No information was received at the War Department or elsewhere to-day concerning the arrival of the Star of the West at Charleston. All opinion on that subject is, therefore, wholly speculation. The original design was to have sent these reënforcements down by the Brooklyn, and arrangements had been made accordingly, when, upon further reflection, it was thought wisest to avoid the appearance of a hostile demonstration, and this commercial steamer was chosen. Captain McGowan fully appreciated the danger he incurred when the contract was made

with the Government.

It was not until late on Saturday that the War Department became aware that the State authorities had thrown up a redout, and planted a battery on the island near the narrow entrance to Charleston harbor, just after crossing the bar. The ship channel runs within a few hundred yards of the shore, and would, therefore, be commanded by ordinary guns, even indifferently served. When this fact was discovered, an attempt was made to order the Star of the West to Norfolk, for the purpose of transferring the reenforcements to the Brooklyn, but the dispatch failed, and she went to sea. If the State troops should fire into the steamer, Major Anderson would undoubtedly treat it as a hostile attack on his command, and retaliate by opening his batteries upon Fort Moultrie. Hence the most intense and important interest attaches to the news from Charleston.

THE MOB SPIRIT AT THE SOUTH.

The whole machinery of the Government at the South is controlled by public enemies. A dispatch cent in cipher, yesterday, to Pensacola, was arrested at Mobile, and the Department notified to-day to that effect. The telegraph company have lost control of their own property, and are compelled to submit to the prevailing terrorism. This demoralization began under Messrs. Cobb and Fleyd, and has ramified through all the service. The Post-Office and other means of communication are notoriously perverted by the Disunioniste to their own purposes, and the Departments have been compelled to employ special messengers on any important business.

THE TREASONABLE CONSPIRACY IN THE CABINET. Every day discloses more of the treasonable conspiracy in the Cabinet, which was continued